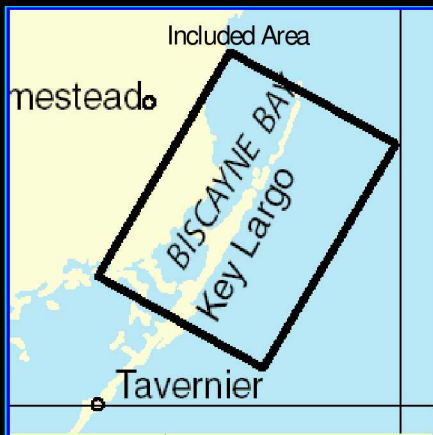


# **BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>**

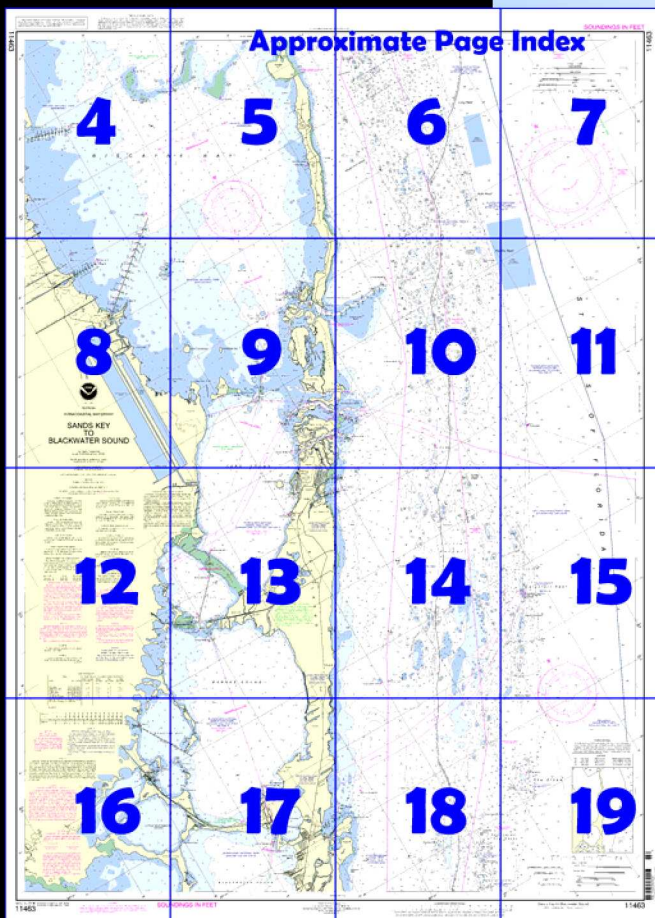
## ***Sands Key to Blackwater Sound***

(NOAA Chart 11463)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



***Home Edition (not for sale)***





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

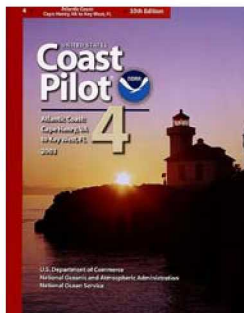
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 12 excerpts]

(605) **Biscayne National Park.** The Park Service has established an anchorage off the north of **Elliott Key**. The anchorage is marked by buoys. A park ranger is at **Elliott Key Harbor**. Berths and camp sites are available. No services are available.

(606) **Mile 1109 to Mile 1113.2** the Intracoastal Waterway passes through an Air Force training area. Exercise caution because training drills utilizing helicopters, parachutes, small one-man liferafts, and

support craft are conducted daily.

(607) The **Homestead Bay Front Park Marina** at **North Canal**. The entrance is marked by lights and daybeacons. The channel had a depth of 4 feet; depths of 4 feet were alongside the piers. Slips are available for berthing 70 boats up to 40 feet; there is a launching ramp. Gasoline, water, ice, and electricity are available at the basin.

(609) **Caesar Creek.** The depth was 8 feet, except for shoaling to 2 feet at the bayside entrance. The entrance from Hawk Channel is marked by a light, and private daybeacons mark the channel.

(610) The Intracoastal Waterway leaves Biscayne Bay via a cut through **Cutter Bank** at **Mile 1117.3** and enters **Card Sound** with depths of 7 to 12 feet in the center.

(611) **Angelfish Creek** connects Card Sound with Hawk Channel. The depth was 5 feet. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons.

(612) Good anchorage in depths of 9 feet is in Card Sound on the south of **Pumpkin Key**.

(614) Gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, water, ice, and electricity are available at the **Key Largo Anglers Club**, 1.8 miles southeast of **Mile 1122.4**.

(615) **Little Card Sound** has depths of 6 to 9 feet in the center.

(616) **Barnes Sound** has depths of 7 to 10 feet in the center.

(617) The bridge at **Cross Key, Mile 1134.1**, has a clearance of 11 feet. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 13 on weekends and holidays. On the southwest side are three marinas with 70 berths.

Electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramp, is available.

(618) **Blackwater Sound** has depths of 7 to 8 feet in the center. A cut leads into **Lake Surprise**. The depth in the cut was 4 feet. Lake Surprise was an excellent harbor of refuge, used frequently as an overnight anchorage by small craft. A marina at the southeast end of Blackwater Sound has gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and storage facilities.

(622) **Everglades National Park** is in Florida Bay. Landing on the beaches or keys without the authorization of the Superintendent is prohibited, except on beaches or keys marked by a sign denoting the area as being open.

(623) **Community Harbor** entrance is marked by daybeacons and stakes. The depth to the wharf was 3 feet. A marina at the southern end has berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and marine supplies.

### [Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(44) There is a secure anchorage between **Adams Key**, **Meigs Key**, and **Elliott Key**. With local knowledge a draft of 4 feet could be carried into Biscayne Bay through a marked channel along the west of Adams Key.

(47) **Angelfish Creek** is used by vessels proceeding to Card Sound. The depth was 5 feet. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons.

(48) **Ocean Reef Harbor.** A channel leads to the harbor. The depth was 7 feet. The entrance channel is marked by a light and private daybeacons. The harbor has good anchorage. A private yacht club is on the north side of the harbor.

(60) **Largo Sound.** General depths in the sound are from 1 to 6 feet. A channel leads from Hawk Channel to the sound. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons. The depth was 5½ feet and 4 feet could be carried to the headquarters of the Florida Board of Parks on the south side of the sound. Mariners are advised to stay to the center of the channel as the sides are composed of coral rock.

(61) **Marvin D. Adams Waterway** is marked at each end by a light. The depth was 3½ feet. The waterway is crossed by highway spans; each have a clearance of 14 feet. A public marina is at the southwest corner of Largo Sound and a State park marina is on the west side. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and ice are available.

(63) Several small-craft facilities are at **Key Largo**. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, are available.

(64) **Rock Harbor** has small-craft facilities where gasoline, water, and ice can be obtained. Also available are berths with electricity, launching ramps, repairs.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**NOTE E**  
**PROHIBITED AREAS**  
(Areas to be Avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50-meters in length.

Corrected through NM Nov. 26/05  
Corrected through LNM Nov. 15/05

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**CAUTION**  
**BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES**

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

**CHANNEL MARKERS**

Reflectors on daybeacons and buoys along the Intracoastal Waterway are green on the left-hand and red on the right-hand side when proceeding westward.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA**

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**NOTE C**

The controlling depth in Angelfish Creek was 5 feet from daybeacon 3 to daybeacon 12.  
April 1977

**INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS**

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway southward from Norfolk, VA to Cross Bank in Florida Bay, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

**WARNING**

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**OVERHEAD POWER CABLES**

Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. Highway No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

**CAUTION**

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**AUTHORITIES**

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

**CAUTION**

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**NOTE B**

The aids are private; aids are not charted, use local knowledge.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.461' northward and 0.785' eastward to agree with this chart.

**NOTE D**  
**EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK**  
**PROTECTED AREA: 36 CFR 7.45**

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulations.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.550 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.450 MHz
Princeton, FL	WNG-663	162.425 MHz

**CAUTION**  
**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area      Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

**NOTE A**

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**NOTE G**  
**BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK CLOSED AREA**

For the protection of artifacts, this portion of Biscayne National Park is closed to the following activities.

Scuba diving, snorkeling, swimming, floating and any activity that involves placing persons or equipment, on, in or under the water. However, hook and line "drift" fishing is allowed.

Use of any underwater viewing device including, but not limited to, face masks, glass bottom boats, glass bottom buckets or cameras.

Anchoring any vessel at any time unless an emergency exists.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

**COLREGS:** International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus:

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

**NOTE X**

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Elliott Key	(25°27'N/80°12'W)	1.6	1.6	0.1	-1.5
Christmas Point	(25°24'N/80°14'W)	2.0	2.0	0.2	-1.5
Totten Key	(25°23'N/80°15'W)	1.4	1.3	0.1	-1.5
Turkey Point	(25°26'N/80°20'W)	1.8	1.7	0.1	-- --
Pumpkin Key	(25°20'N/80°18'W)	0.8	0.7	0.1	-1.5
Ocean Reef Harbor	(25°19'N/80°17'W)	2.6	2.5	0.2	-1.5

Note: Barnes and Blackwater Sounds periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(Aug 2005)

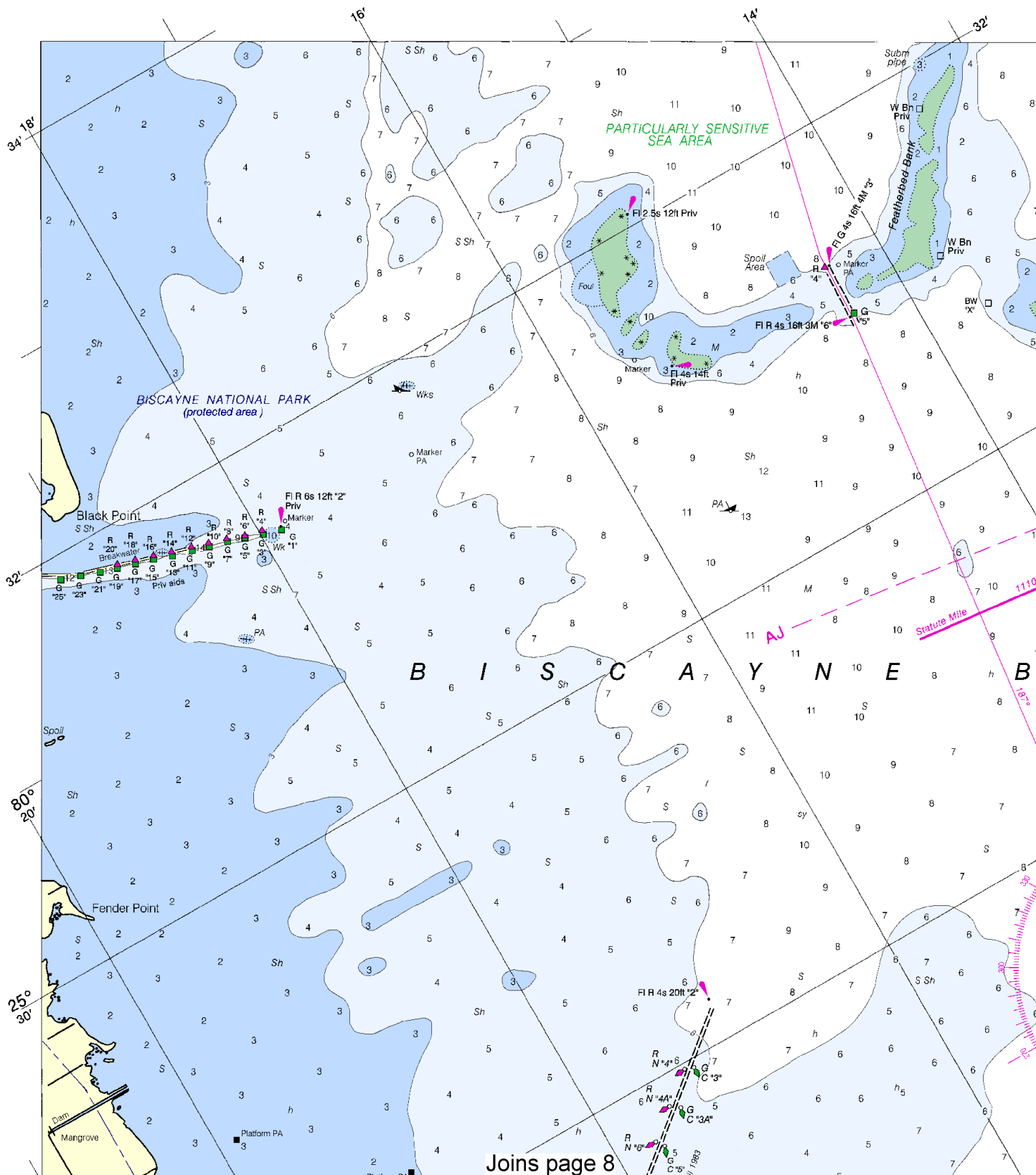
**PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS**

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

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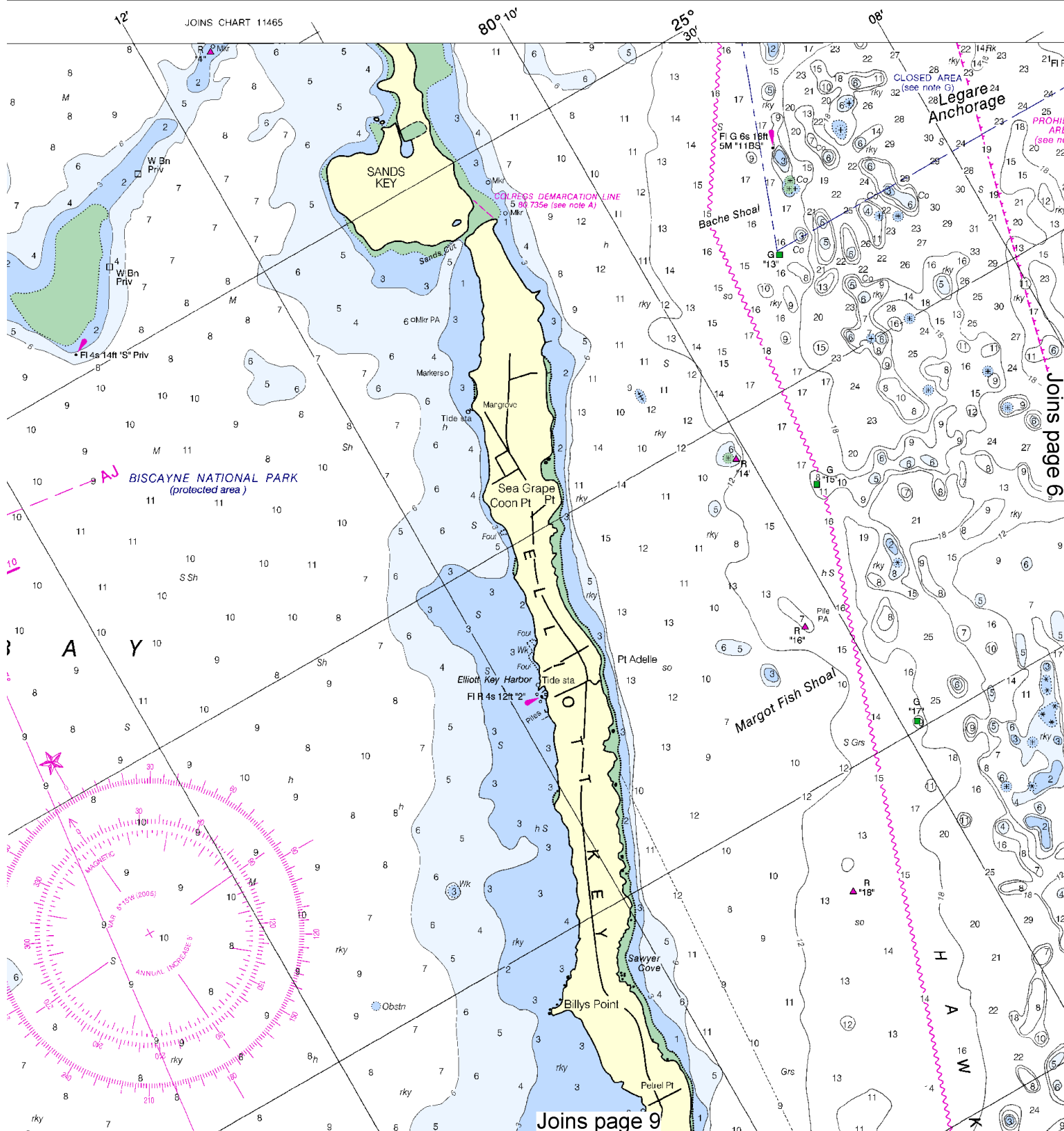
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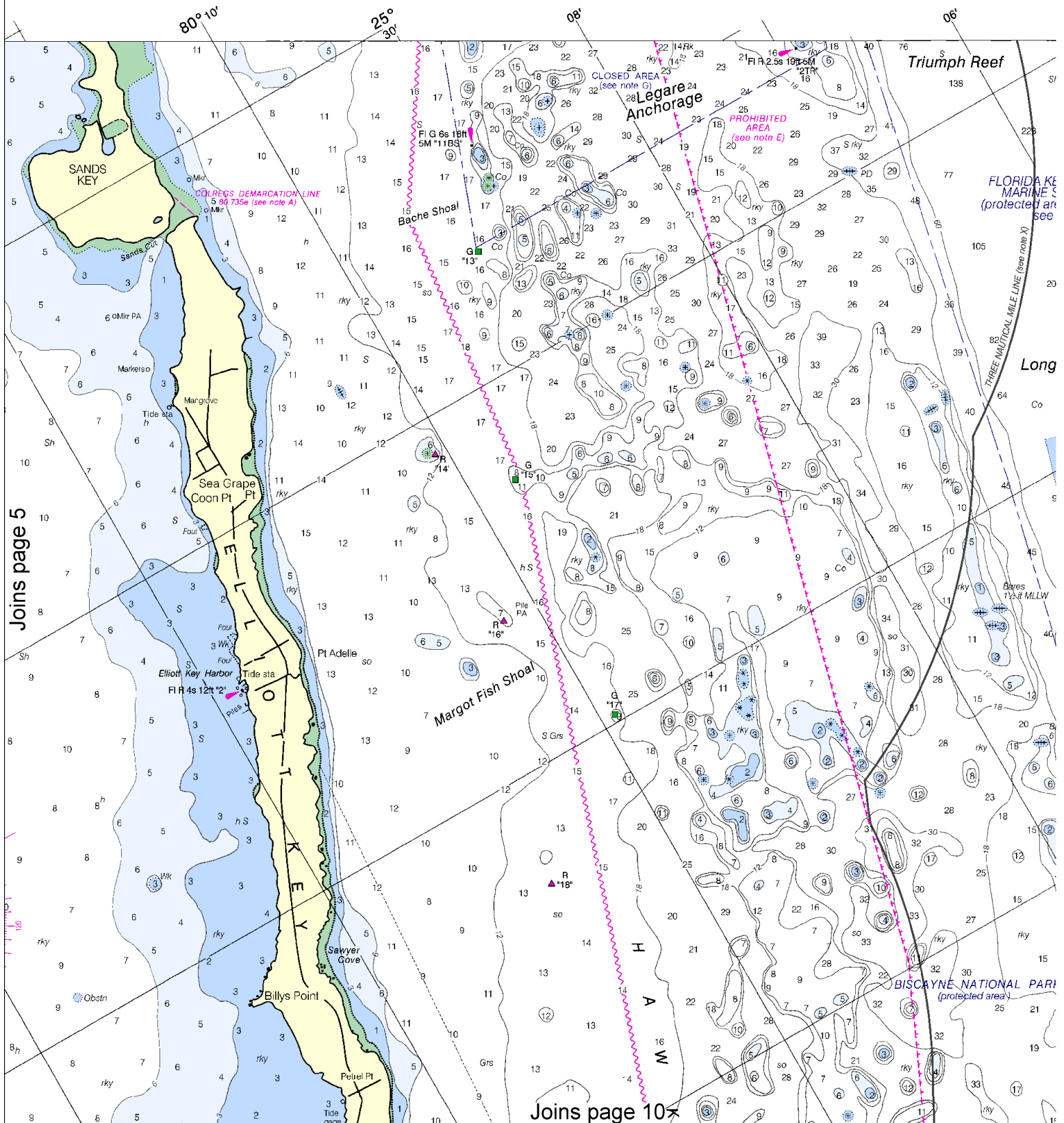
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









Joins page 5

Joins page 10

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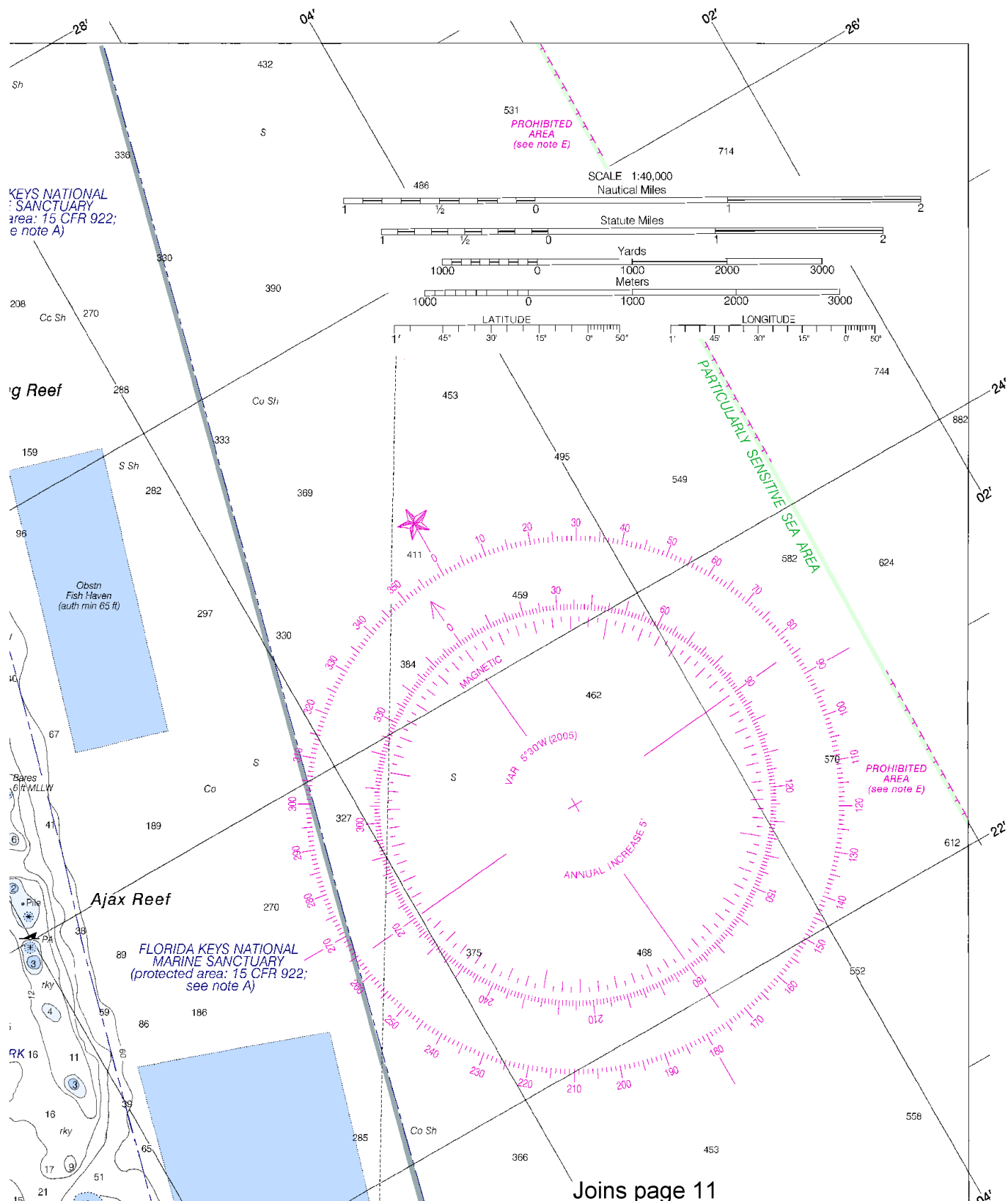
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

Joins page 4

BISCAYNE NATION  
(protected area)



FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

# SANDS KEY TO BLACKWATER SOUND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 25°20'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System of 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 12

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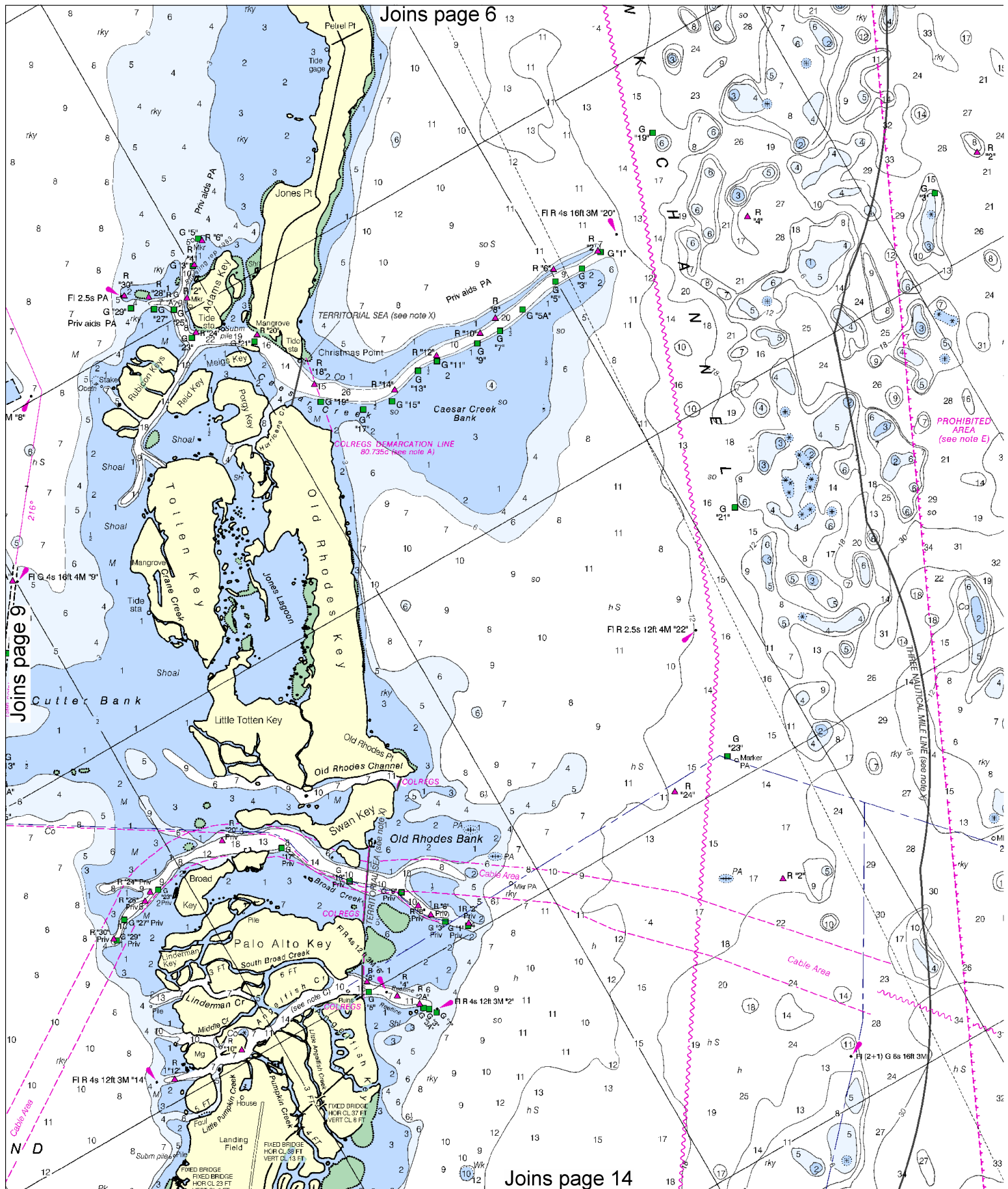
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









10

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.







SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. Highway No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

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Princeton, FL WNG-663 162.425 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

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Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

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NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

The aids are private; aids are not charted, use local knowledge.

NOTE C

The controlling depth in Angelfish Creek was 5 feet from daybeacon 3 to daybeacon 12.

April 1977

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CHANNEL MARKERS

Reflectors on daybeacons and buoys along the Intracoastal Waterway are green on the left-hand and red on the right-hand side when proceeding westward.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES  
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bank, Florida Bay. The authorized Federal project extension from Cross Bank (Federal Bay) to Key West has not been improved.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, southward from Norfolk, VA, and are indicated thus: ---

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

NOTE D

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK  
PROTECTED AREA: 36 CFR 7.45  
The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and waterskiing are prohibited by Federal Regulations.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
			feet	feet	feet	feet
Elliott Key	(25°27'N/80°12'W)		1.6	1.6	0.1	-1.5
Christmas Point	(25°24'N/80°14'W)		2.0	2.0	0.2	-1.5
Totten Key	(25°23'N/80°15'W)		1.4	1.3	0.1	-1.5
Turkey Point	(25°26'N/80°20'W)		1.8	1.7	0.1	-1.5
Pumpkin Key	(25°20'N/80°18'W)		0.8	0.7	0.1	-1.5
Ocean Reef Harbor	(25°19'N/80°17'W)		2.6	2.5	0.2	-1.5

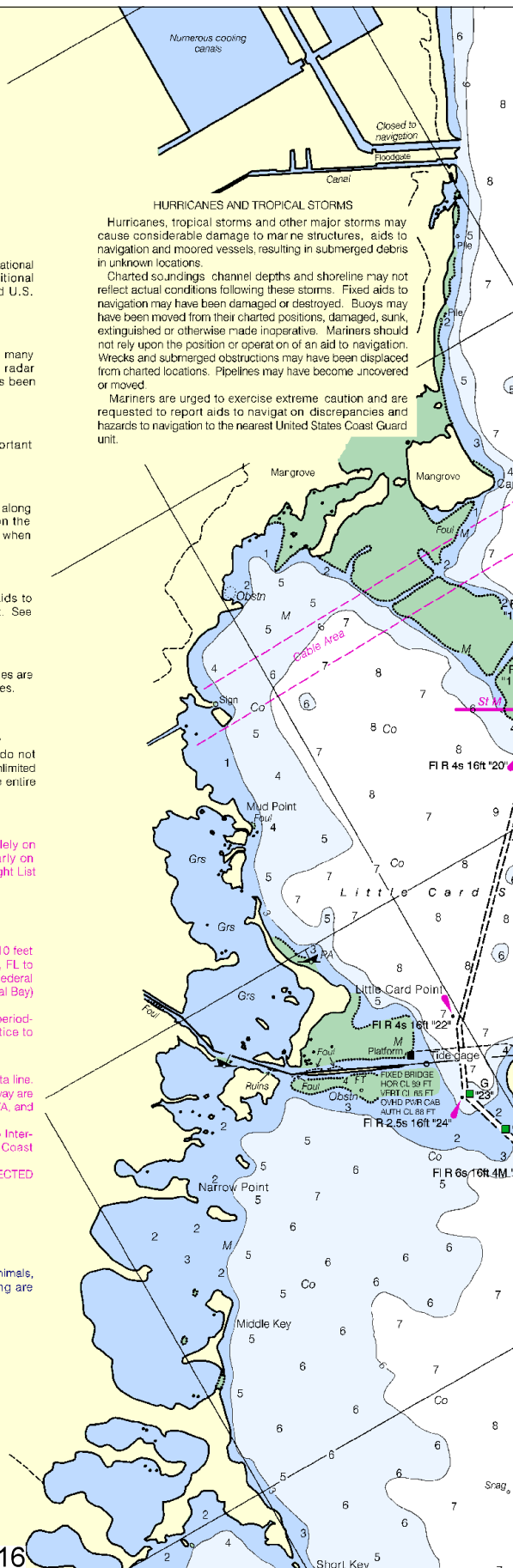
Note: Buoys and Blackwater Soundings periodic tide

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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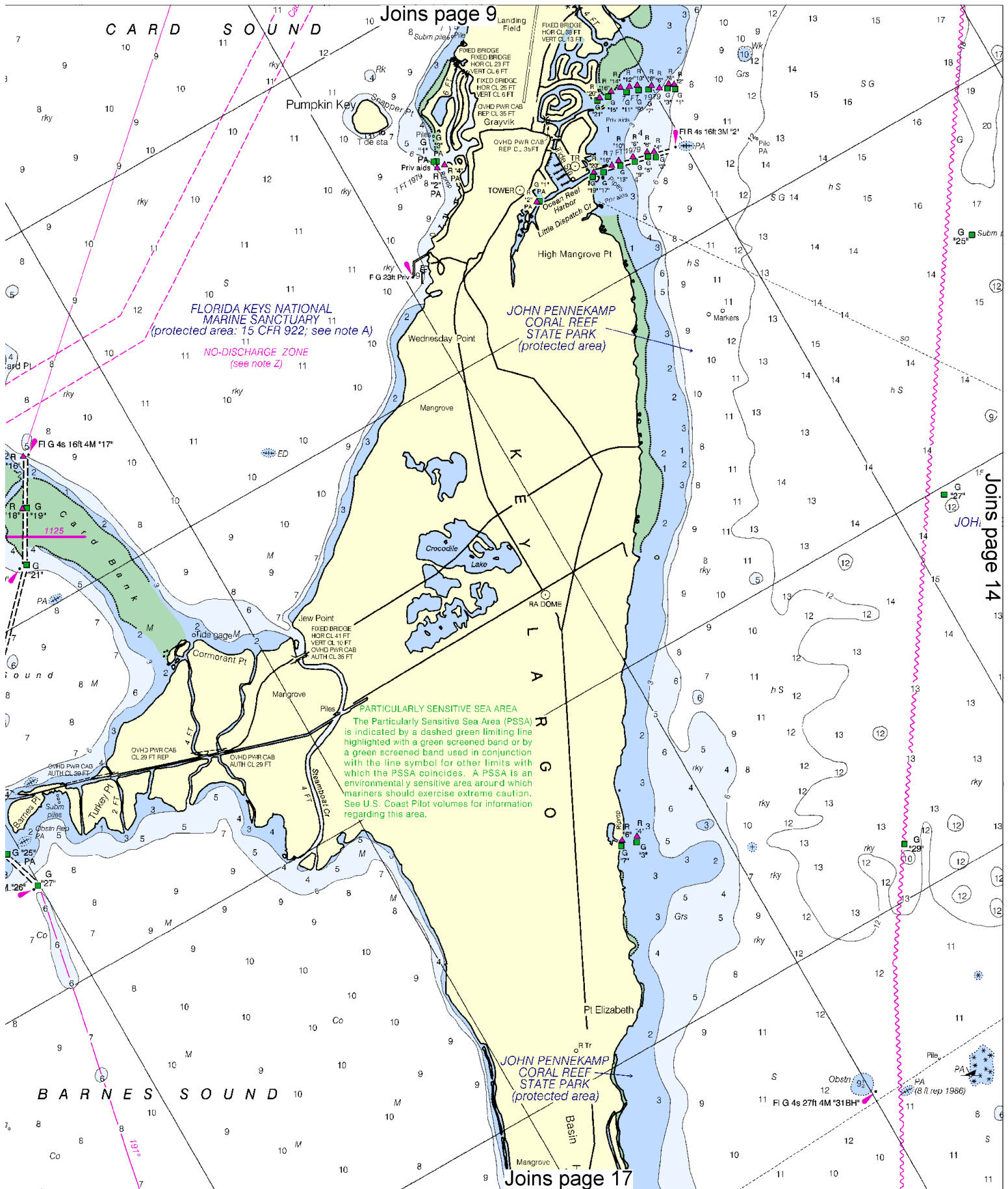
Joins page 16

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





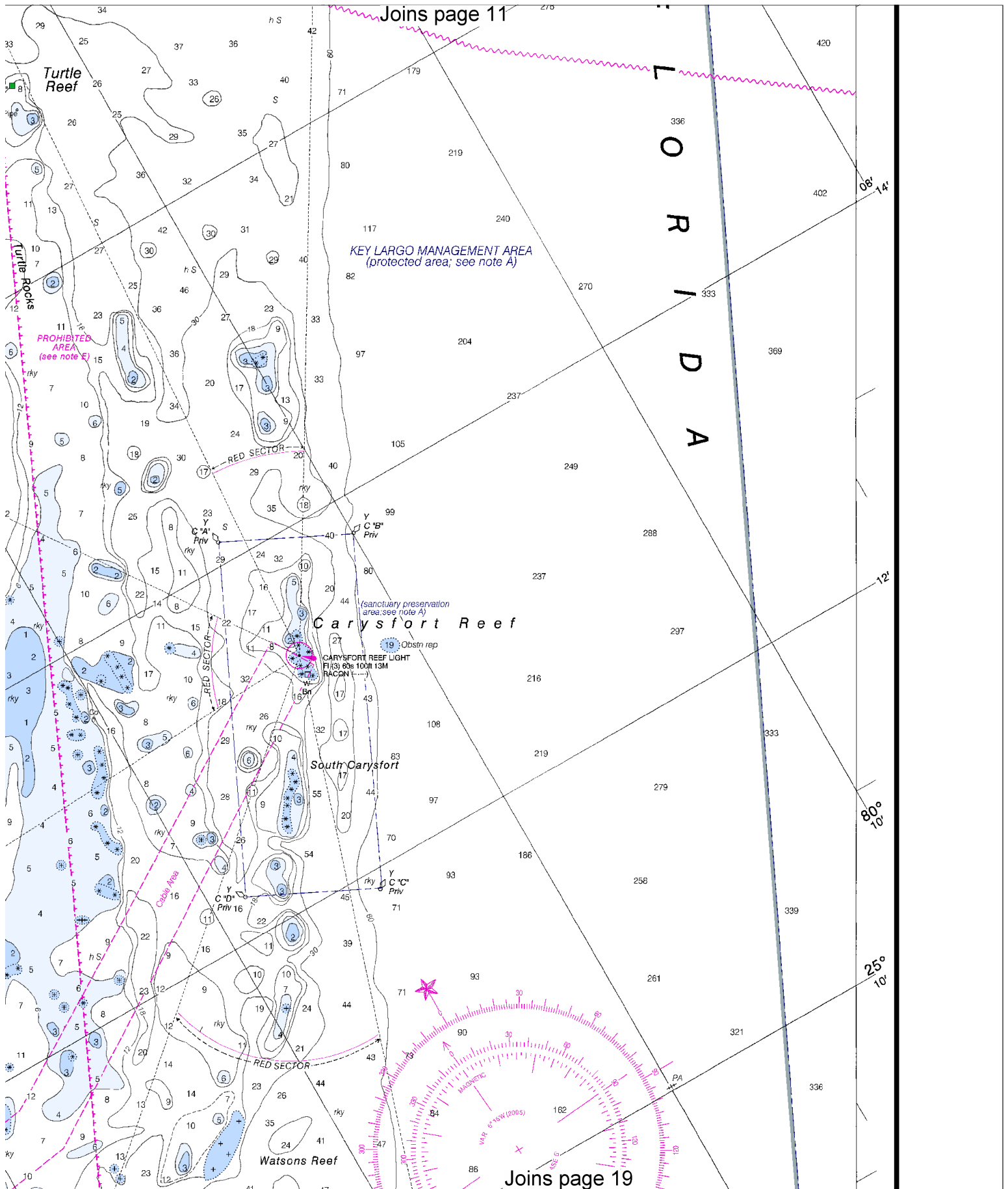
Joins page 9

Joins page 14

Joins page 17







Christmas Point	(25°24'N/80°14'W)	0.2	-1.5
Totten Key	(25°23'N/80°15'W)	0.1	-1.5
Turkey Point	(25°26'N/80°20'W)	1.5	—
Pumpkin Key	(25°20'N/80°18'W)	0.8	0.7
Ocean Reef Harbor	(25°19'N/80°17'W)	2.6	2.5
		0.2	-1.5

Note: Barnes and Blackwater Sounds periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.

(Aug 2005)

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

#### NOTE E PROHIBITED AREAS (Areas to be Avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50-meters in length.

**NOTE G  
BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK CLOSED AREA**  
For the protection of artifacts, this portion of Biscayne National Park is closed to the following activities:  
Scuba diving, snorkeling, swimming, floating and any activity that involves placing persons or equipment, on, in or under the water. However, hook and line "drift" fishing is allowed.  
Use of any underwater viewing device including, but not limited to, face masks, glass bottom boats, glass bottom buckets or cameras.  
Anchoring any vessel at any time unless an emergency exists.

**NOTE X**  
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

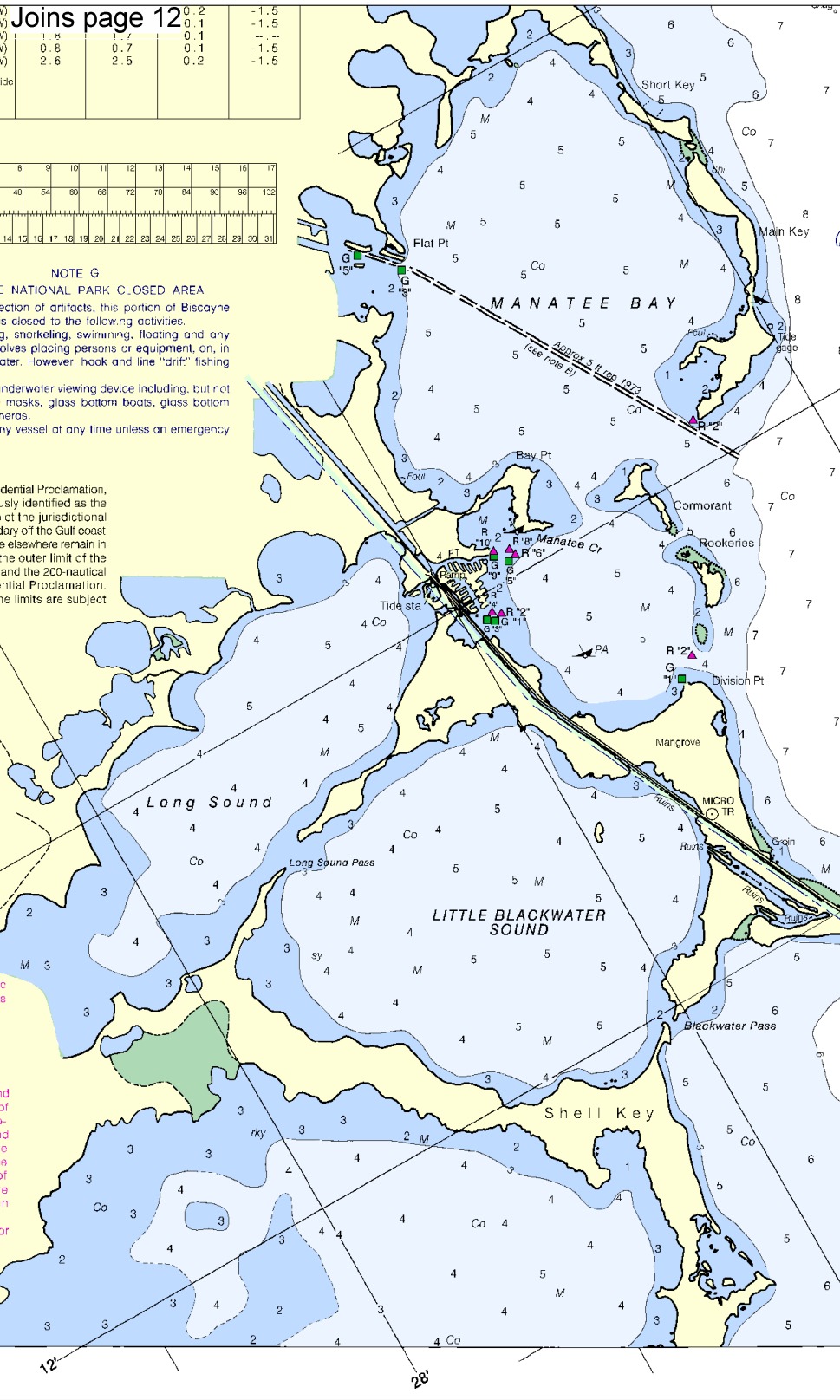
#### NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel\\_sewage/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/)

**CAUTION  
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.  
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



18th Ed., Nov. /05 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 26/05  
Corrected through LNM Nov. 15/05

11463

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

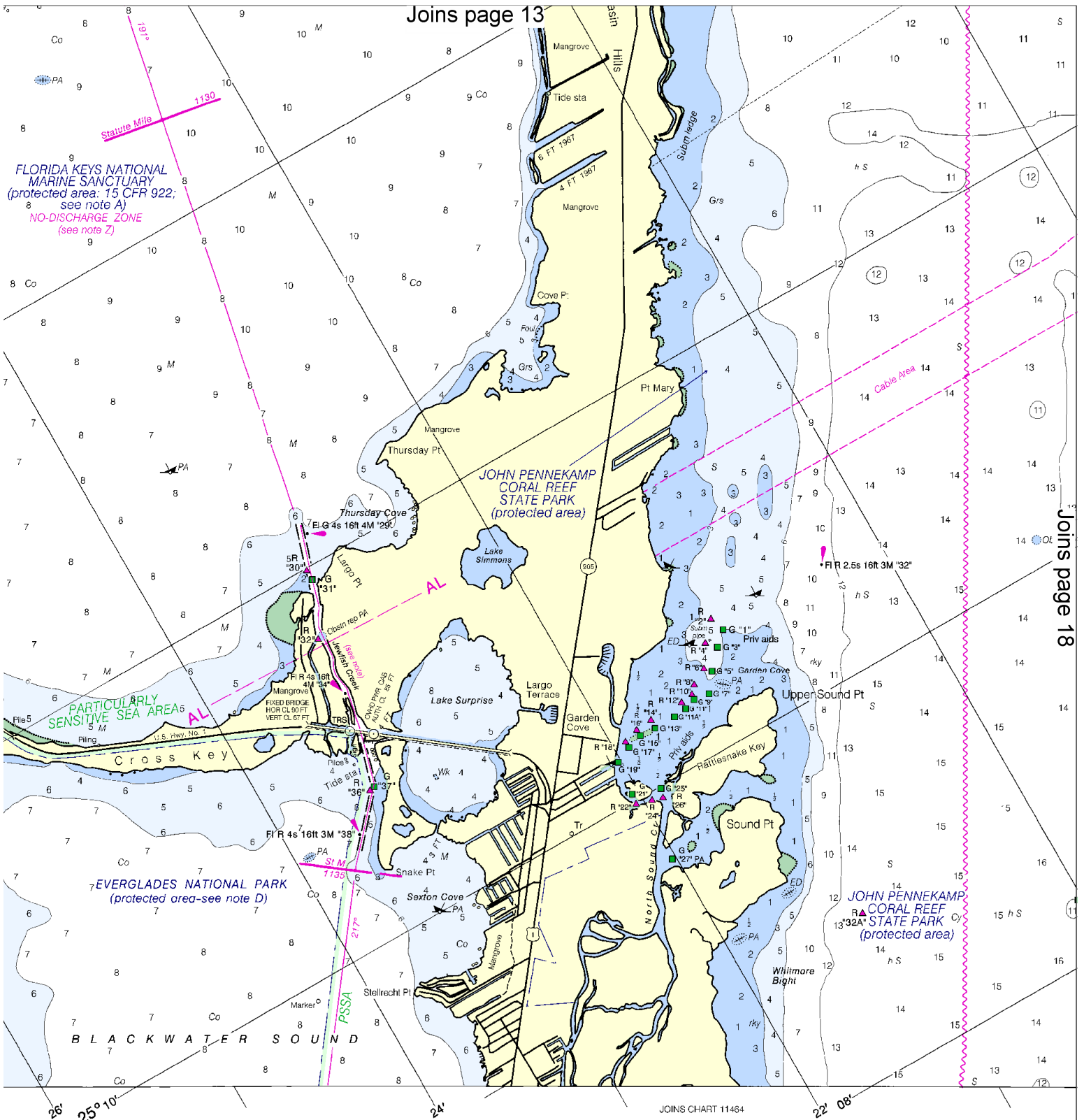
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL  
MARINE SANCTUARY  
(protected area: 15 CFR 922;  
see note A)  
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE  
(see note Z)



EET

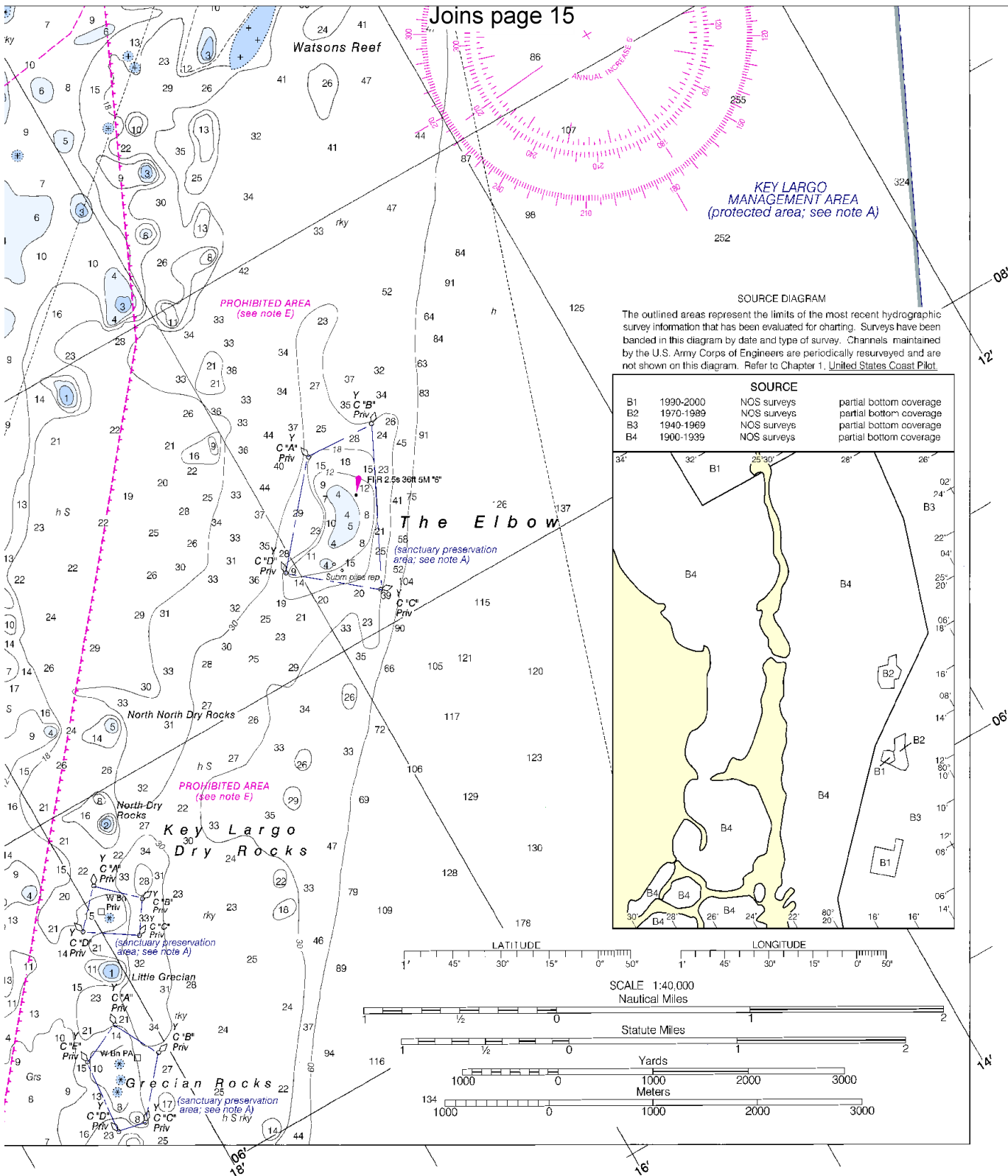
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

1  
To find SPEED, p  
right point on 60 a



**LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE**

To find **SPEED**, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on the right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles, the left point indicates 24 knots.



ED. NO. 18

NSN 764201 4010247  
NGA REFERENCE NO 11XHA11463

**E**

15 20 25 30 40 50 60

in minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place  
nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

**Sands Key to Blackwater Sound**

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

**11463**

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Miami Beach** – 305-535-4472

**Coast Guard Islamorada** – 305-664-4404

**Coast Guard Marathon** – 305-743-6388

**Marathon Sheriff's Dept.** – 305-289-2401

**FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm** – 888-404-3922

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).